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The Man in The News

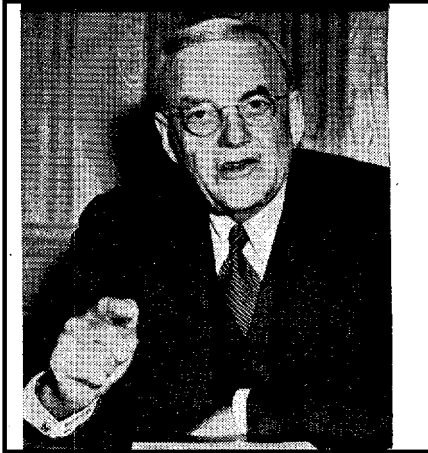
DULLES: BACK TO WORK, BIGGEST JOB AHEAD

STATINTL

CPYRGHT

Hair-trigger tensions in the world face Secretary of State Dulles as he hastens back to his desk after a cancer operation. U.S. allies are quarreling, Russia is making hay in the Middle East.

What does the U.S. do now? Questions about oil, arms, money are involved. Finding practical answers may be the hardest job Mr. Dulles ever had.



—United Press

JOHN FOSTER DULLES, barely one month after a major operation, is jumping back into the thick of the world's diplomatic fray. Mr. Dulles, once again, is taking full-time control of this country's dealings with the other nations of the world.

The U.S. Secretary of State, at the age of 68, underwent an operation for intestinal cancer. That operation was performed on November 3. One day later, Mr. Dulles was holding conferences at his bedside, helping decide and direct the actions of the United States at a time of world crisis.

Revolt was flaring in Hungary, raising Western hopes of a breach in the Soviet Empire. At the same time, the British and French were sending troops into Egypt without having consulted this country. The main allies of the U.S. thus were operating independently of the U.S., risking a breach in the Western phalanx.

From his bed in Walter Reed Army Hospital, Mr. Dulles was consulting, advising, giving directions in one of the tensest periods since the end of World War II.

President Eisenhower visited the Secretary in the hospital on the day after his operation, conferred with him.

CPYRGHT hours after surgery the Secretary was on the telephone for lengthy conferences with the President, with the Secretary's brother, Allen W. Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence, and with Herbert Hoover, Jr., Acting Secretary of State. Top-secret diplomatic dispatches were being brought to his hospital room for consideration and advice.

Mr. Dulles left the hospital on November 18, just 15 days after

his operation, for a rest in Florida. After little more than two weeks of recuperation, the Secretary was ready to fly back to his desk, stopping at Augusta, Ga., to confer with the President on his way to the capital.

A full schedule of flying visits and major conferences lies ahead of him beginning with the big "annual review" meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Allies in Paris next week.

Mr. Dulles, after four years in a trying job, and in spite of his operation, gives all appearance of being in full health and agreeable to President Eisenhower's wish that he remain in office for four years more, or for as long as health permits.



—USN&WR Photo

MR. DULLES CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT
Surgery couldn't keep the Secretary down

The Secretary's comeback has been unusually rapid, his time away from his office two weeks shorter than his doctors' first prediction. At no time during his absence did he drop the threads of major policies.

Every day, while recuperating, Mr. Dulles went through a pile of dispatches and papers, talked frequently on the telephone with top officials, sent and received long messages over a communications system available to him at a nearby U. S. naval air station in Florida.

Now, as much as ever, John Foster Dulles is pictured by his closest associates as a man of amazing vitality and resilience.

The immediate return to his custom of traveling lends strength to this appraisal. During the past four years the Secretary flew an average of almost 100,000 miles a year to attend diplomatic meetings. He is at home in every section of the globe. His personal acquaintance extends to nearly all the leaders of the world.

Personalized diplomacy, expressing a belief in the value of face-to-face meetings between statesmen, lies behind Mr. Dulles's extensive travels. These meetings have become the hallmark of his work as Secretary of State. He does not like to rely solely on exchanges of notes and papers or the routine path of "diplomatic channels."

At all times, however, Mr. Dulles remains closely in tune with President Eisenhower's thinking on policy. Consulting frequently, these two leaders shape the Administration policies that are to be carried out by Mr. Dulles.

(Continued on page 86)

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The Man in the News [continued]

... Mr. Dulles sees no quick end to Mideast tensions

Back at work in the present period, Mr. Dulles faces immense tasks.

This time, the Western Allies are close to a serious falling out.

Britain and France are bitter toward the U. S. The U. S. is tending to pull away from the British lead in the Middle East and the Far East, and to abandon the French position in Africa. More U. S. sympathy is going to newer countries such as India, Morocco and Egypt. The long-standing American distaste for colonialism is finding stronger expression in U. S. policy.

Crisis in the Middle East is serious and, in Mr. Dulles's view, may continue for some time. Suez fighting may have ended the last vestige of British and French influence in that important part of the world. The U. S. job, as policy makers see it, is to maintain a Western foothold in this vital area at a time when the Soviet Union is leapfrogging in with arms, advisers, and propaganda.

One result of the Suez adventure is a shortage of oil in Europe, which now is heading into the winter under threat of industrial shutdowns, unemployment, and financial difficulties. Europe looks to the U. S. for oil.

Other troubles are arising in Europe, too. Germany, counted upon to become a major military bastion against Communism, is trimming its commitments on manpower, money and a military draft for Europe's defense. Elsewhere in Western Europe there is a growing inclination to "go it alone" without consulting closely the NATO alliance to which the U. S. is tied.

This troubled scene is what Mr. Dulles comes back to. Answers to important questions are demanded. A line of ambassadors waits to see the Secretary. All want to know: What is the U. S. going to do about this, that or the other?

Is the U. S. going to stick to the alliance with Western Europe? That question already is answered by Mr. Eisenhower himself. NATO still is regarded as a main line of defense against Russia, and the U. S. wants to bolster it.

But there are other questions. Is the U. S. going to supply oil to Europe? How will Europe pay? Will the U. S. lend money? How much aid is to be granted? Is the U. S. going to supply arms to some Middle East countries?

These questions are being thrust at Mr. Dulles from across the Atlantic as he returns to full-time work. The Secretary's job is seen as the task of turning these questions around and putting a U. S. viewpoint to the answers. Where should

(Continued on page 87)

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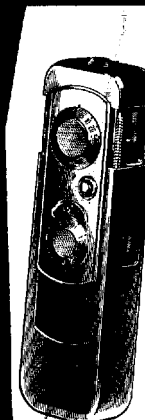
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... Secretary faces period of intense activity

the U.S. begin in patching up the European alliance? What kind of aid should be granted? What will it accomplish? Where should the U.S. draw a line, start saying "No" to some of Europe's requests? How far will disgruntled European countries go in meeting U.S. ideas?

As Mr. Dulles heads for the meeting in Paris, where he will come to grips with many of these problems, he finds a swiftly changing diplomatic scene. Big shifts are under way on both sides of the Iron Curtain. To Mr. Dulles, both the opportunities and the risks in exerting U.S. influence on the world may now seem greater than at any time since he took office early in 1953.

What the Secretary does in Europe will come under the critical eye of Congress, which is to convene shortly after his return. Any bargains he strikes, especially if they involve the spending of American taxpayers' money, will have to be explained to Congress.

Clearly, a period of intense activity lies ahead for the director of U.S. diplomacy. But Mr. Dulles appears to thrive on intense work. He sometimes stays at his desk 10 to 12 hours a day. When flying he dictates memoranda, reads documents.

His Secretary's background is that of an international lawyer with a large practice. Yet, from 1917 onward, he found time also to handle many diplomatic missions. In addition, Mr. Dulles gave much time to world church councils.

To his work as Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles is pictured as bringing the ideas of a lawyer interested in practical settlements and the Christian precepts of a churchman.

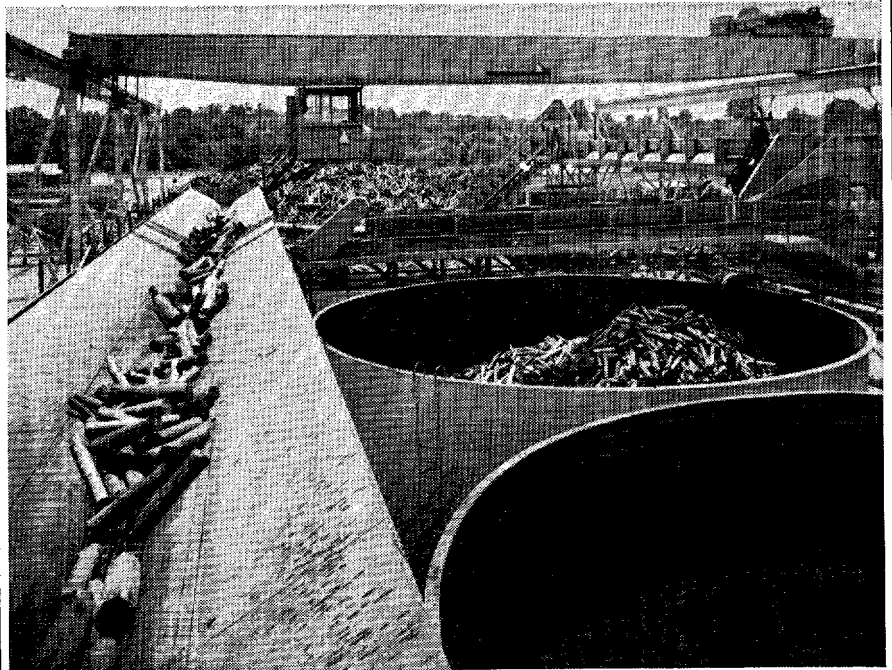
Over a period of 11 years he has served both Democratic and Republican Administrations as an international negotiator.

Mr. Dulles was adviser to the U.S. delegation at the founding meeting of the United Nations in 1945, was Republican adviser to three previous Secretaries of State—James F. Byrnes, George C. Marshall, and Dean Acheson.

During the Truman Administration he wrote the Japanese Peace Treaty and was almost solely responsible for negotiating its approval. This is one of his proudest achievements, a treaty he describes as "a peace of reconciliation." He also looked upon this treaty as a practical settlement.

Reconciliation of angry allies and a search for more practical settlements are the tasks that still lie ahead of John Foster Dulles as he conquers disease and returns to his post. [END]

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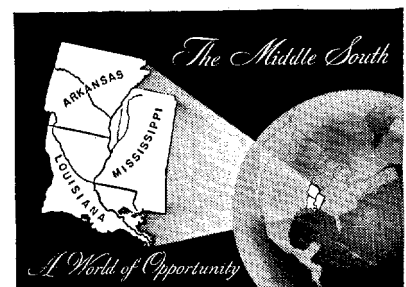
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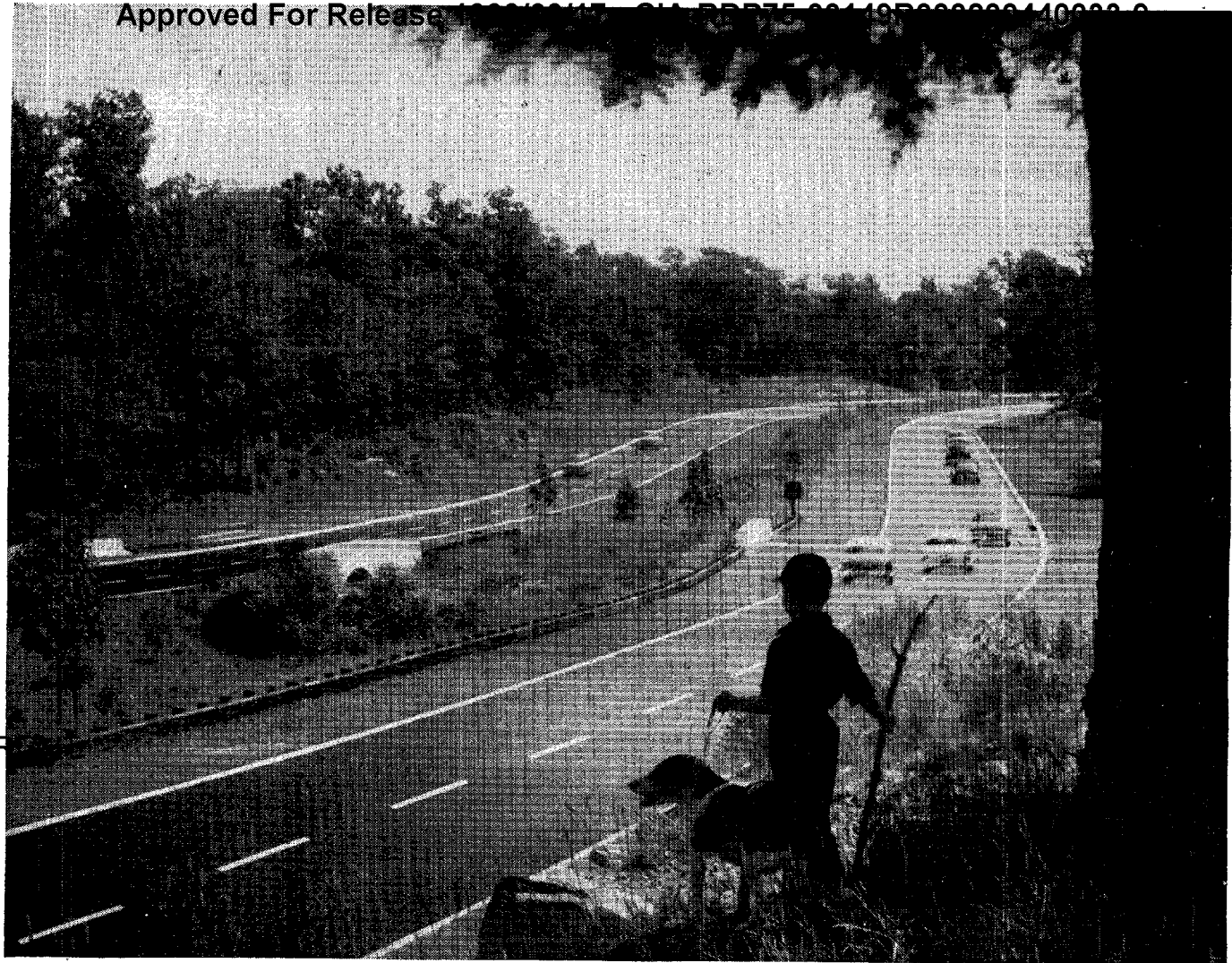
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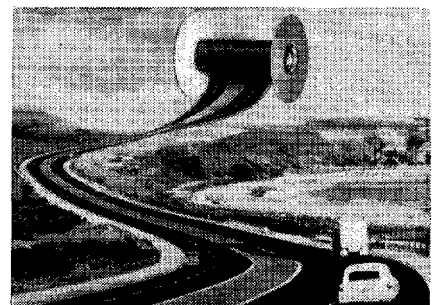
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